HE CONDEMNS THE POLITICAL COMBI-NATION WHICH USURPS THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE

We have the issue of trusts-no mistake about that-and the worst trust in existence, the most dangerous that can exist, is a comthe most discovered the state of the most of the state of the state of the power of the people. Wherever there is an gliegal trust or a corporate interest holding a perpetual franchise for a public utility

a perpetual franchise for a public utility that is the property of the people you will find that combination closely allied with the commercial end of politics.

When men seek through the public service and the combination of political power short roads to wealth the favors of government will be sold to aggregated emits!, and ment will be sold to aggregated capital, and the illegal trusts will flourish unrestrained. With such an issue clearly before the public, the result should not be in doubt. The way the result should be to destroy the political power which protects them, to substitute honesty for commercialism in politics, to make the will of the people superior to the eder of any man .- (Con

Buffalo, Sept. 23 .- At the City Convention Hall to-night, which was filled by an audience of three thousand people, John B. Stanchfield, Democratic andidate for Governor; Bird S. Coler, of New-York, and H. L. Chapman, of Columbus, adsed the most important meeting that has yet taken place in the Democratic campaign of Erie Senator William F. Mackey, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, presid-

Norman Black, National Committeeman, of Buffaio, called the meeting to order, and announced the selection of the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor as chairman. Mr. Mackey then introduced Coler, who spoke as follows:

Chairman and Feliow Citizens: No matter had been the nominee of the Democratic Conton at Saratoga, Mr. Stanchfield, Mr. Mackey myself would be found here to-night advog the success of the Democratic party. We prize the great principles of the Democratic, which are far superior to the ambitton of individual. Those who thought a Democrat contended for an open convention was viog the principles of the party may some day themselves shorn of power. Mr. Stanchfield ronger by reason of having been nominated uch a convention.

a convention, and do, differ on parassues. They may differ on financial and inproblems and questions, but wherever free-merican citizens are gathered together, or the sovereigns of our form of governe-assembled, there is one word that quick-pulse, one word that all understand—the d word "Democracy." We all know what we will be to the word the pulse of the people, by the people, free and understand the word word that it means gover the people, by the people, free and under we know that it means freedom and leence; we know that, as the watchword of a

terest. Our National platform declares the fifthe party on certain great questions that be ignored or waved aside, but the split of dence, the love of liberty, deep rooted in it of every true American, is a stronger ee of the enduring character of our cheristitutions than any political or partisan lon. We may see a shadow of empire or ism lurking behind the flag as it floats over lands; but look closer, look into the hearts eepile, and there you will see only the sub-of an eternal democracy. The American are opposed to imperialism in National, city government.

e so directly involved. Human wisdom has it evolved a currency that monopoly could sorb and that thieves could not steal. We ever have a currency had enough to destroy government nor money good enough to re-corrupt politician.

never have a currency had enough to destroy a government nor money good enough to reaccorrupt politician.

The are threatened with imperialism let us first on some of the small kingdoms of corruption annopoly that have erected empires of private ness and corporate power upon the stolen and property of the people. We can better the stolent of and property of the people. We can better to a subject colony on the other Side of the than National and State governments for the than National and State governments for the first of all the corrorate combines. The danger every public utility and charter right of the of the State of New-York will soon become revery public utility and charter right of the of the State of New-York will soon become subject of a grivate corporation is real and diste. We have recently had some object as that may well serve as all powerful reading the state of the company of the state of the company of the state of the company of New-York the most outrageous and finds corporation. Conceived in partisan favor and of corrupt politics attempted to fasten upon the company of the state where the graphing of this peculiar corporation might select an the right to acquire and control the water y not only of the metropolis, but of all other and towns of the State where the grasping of this peculiar corporation might select an The tribute demanded of the city of New-was \$290,000,000, to be paid in forty years. In ar monthly instalments, at rates and terms were preposterous as a business proposition colossal monopoly was the creature of a policed as an asset of the combination in ower, as a fraud of slow and secret growth, a danger could not be overestimated a fungus growth rated by the largen political corruption that educed upon the State and sought to make the longer than the parts thereof vassals upon which to tribute.

SHALL RAMAPO CONTROL?

SHALL RAMAPO CONTROL?

there a momentous question presents itself,
the Ramapo Wafer Company control the
of New-York, or shall the State of New-York
of the Ramapo Water Company?

Republican adversaries evidently do not
this issue. They would like to do all they
to revid it. Their candidate for Governor
even declared himself in favor of municipal
ship of water in innguage which leaves little
desired. But the Governor of the State of
York is not the Legislature, and the Ramapo
ion is such that unless the Legislation the people
on thine indefinitely to be threatened by the
of this rascally corporation, even though
coverner might bestow his personal smile of

The use of "Seventy-seven" renders the system impervious to the changeable weather.

fires are lighted than at any other time. Sitting for hours in a cold room-riding in an open car exposure without proper clothing, all tend to bring on a chill, or chilly feeling, the first sign of taking Cold.

The prompt use of "77" restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and "breaks up" the Cold or attack of Grip.

"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pel-

lets and fits the vest pocket. Doctor book mailed free

At druggists, or sent for 25c. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

beneficent approval upon each and every suggested plan for relief. Can the people expect relief from a Republican Legislature? The Ramapo job is a Republican Legislature? The Ramapo job is a that company and the control and management of that company and the ownership of its stock is in the hands of Republican politicians. It is true that when the matter was before the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New-York a few Democrats tried to break in on the deal, but fortunately for the Democratic party they were frustrated, and their anticipated clipping of the coupons of Ramapo stock is now only an iridescent dream. Why should not the stock of this company be in the hands of Republican politicians? The Ramapo Water Company is the creation of a Republican Legislature, and such monstrosities are not created by accident or without purpose. There was no Ramapo monstrosity until the act of 1885 was passed. The title of this act is a jest in fitself. It is called "An Act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company." Its real purpose is to make those powers unlimited and indefinite almost to the point of infinitive. Let that company once secure its grasp upon the water supply of the city of New-York, let the taxes of the people be once poured into its treasury and the financial strength thus acquired will make it the master of the people of the whole State of New-York.

Is the field of this company limited to the Ramapo water supply shed? Not at all. The act adds the words: "And along such other watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purpose of accumulating and storing the waters thereof." Thus its field is the whole State of New-York, and the whole people of that State its present a feeling of unrest among the people based upon the monopoly of the necessities of life in trusts and other private trade combinations, what should be said of legislative aid to the private monopoly of water? As compared with water commodities such as sugar, oil, steel and iron and cereal products a

MENACE TO FARMERS.

MENACE TO FARMERS.

The Ramapo Water Company is a menace not only to the dwellers in cities but to the farming population as well. Under the extraordinary grant of powers conferred upon this corporation by a Republican Legislature, it need only file a map of the land it wishes to acquire, or that it thinks it may possibly some day wish to acquire, and instantly the lands covered by that map are enveloped in a cloud which is apparently irremovable. Lands covered by these maps are liable to be condemned at any time. The titles to them are thereby impaired. Permanent improvements are practicably made impossible. There is no limit of time in which condemnation proceedings must be begun. There is no limit of time after which, if condemnation proceedings are not begun, the landowners can move to raise this cloud from the titles to their properties. There is scarcely any limit of space to which the baneful activities of this company are limited? It can plaster over half of the State of New-York with its maps with only the cost of the draughting materials and the pay of the necessary draughtsmen, and then smile sardonically at the pitiable efforts of the farming population to free themselves from the incubus. Is there no qualification in the act as to these enormous powers? Yes; but a qualification so absurd that it would seem to have been inserted only as the grimmest of jokes. A farmer gets notice that his land has been covered by one of these maps. If he falls to act within fifteen days he is lost. Fifteen days would be a ridicuously short time to allow even the sharpest of city business men living within a stone's throw of his attorney. How many farmers would consult a law-yer as to their rights immediately taken. The farmer is then required to serve ten days' written notice of an application to the Supreme Court on the corporation and on the owners or occupants of any lands affected by the change of route he may desire. The petition to the Supreme Court must present an alternative route accompanied by a survey, ma

In other words, the energetic farmer in question is supposed within fifteen days after receiving his notice to accomplish the following impossibilities: First-Consult a lawyer.

Second-Hire engineers, surveyors and draughtsmen.

Second—Hire engineers, surveyors and draugnes-men.

Third—Make a large number of copies of the routes selected by the corporation.

Fourth—Survey and map out an alternative route for the corporation, and have an equal num-ber of these alternative maps prepared.

Fifth—Discover the name of the fee owners as well as occupants of all lands affected by his alternative routes and serve them with copies of the notices and maps.

a more preposterous and outrageous proposition than the suggestion that the water supply of a city must be controlled by a private corporation. As Governors cannot legislate, the voters who should preserve the rights of the people should see to it that every person elected to the Legislature this year is pledged to preserve the rights of all the people against unscrupulous corporations. There can be no greater issue in a campaign. The Ramapo Water Company is merely a sample of what we mmy expect so long as legislation is controlled by corporations or by the men who profit by legislating to order.

CORPORATIONS SHOULD BE LIMITED.

CORPORATIONS SHOULD BE LIMITED.

Whatever the State creates, it should either supervise or control. Government was created for the protection of all, and not that the representatives of the people should barter away the public rights and utilities in perpetuity. Every corporation should have a definite period of existence, and not with those in interest. Business that requires screey of management and manipulation of securities is not entitled to the protection of the State, and should be refused corporate powers.

No corporation should be allowed to issue securities except for actual value, and these should not be placed upon the public markst until the end at least of one actual business year, and then only after unlile reports by certified accountants under employment of the State and bearing its seal. This is to check stock jobbing, and to foster legitimate business and investment, and also to provide definite information upon which to base assessment and taxation.

No one corporation should be allowed to purchase stock in another corporation. Two-thirds of the trusts in existence have been created by one corporation bying the stock of another.

Should some means be devised to prevent the absorption of a corporation by another, whether by complete and voluntary consolidation or by gradual secret purchase of stock with the view of eventual control, an efficacious prevention againstitute of communities, and for the protection of commun

PREMIUM ON STOCK JOBBING.

and those signs in the city of Albany, or in Broadway or Fifth-ave, in the city of New-York. There can be no imperialism and no despotism more repugnant to the true spirit of an independent people than the despotism of corruption in politics and the imperialism of corporate power in legislation. When in State or Nation corporate representatives without authority or commission from the people can say to the Legislature, "Legislate for this corporation and against the right of the people," shall we boast of our independence? When one can say to the representatives of seven hundred thousand voters this is your platform, there are your candidates, shall we bewall the fate of an inferior subject people thousands of miles away, while we merely how to the nearer and harsher despotism? while we merely bow to the nearer and harsher despotism?

When a corporation existing only by political favor can imperil the most important right of the people of the greatest city of the State what municipality is safe? In the corruption and commercialism of unscrupulous politics the greed of gain is the supreme influence. The rights of the people are merely pawns in the game, to be set aside at the will of the master player.

In this campaign the Democrats of the State of New-York have issues and opportunities that should stir them to the action of free and independent citizens. You cannot reform the despotism of corrupt politics by writing paramount issues in a platform. You must arouse the good citizenship that will elect only honest and independent men to office and will command and enforce honest and independent service in public life. That should at all times be the paramount issue if we are to have good government and legislation that is not given free to a favored corporation or sold to the highest bidder.

WORST TRUST IN EXISTENCE.

In introducing Mr. Stanchfield Mr. Mackey "At the Democratic convention it was deernor who was without any question the strongest candidate suggested." Mr. Stanchfield was received with applause. He said in part: Mr. Stanchfield said in part:

Mr. Stanchfield said in part:

The Democratic party of to-day, as it has in the past, favors territorial expansion, but wherever we go—to the land of the tropics or the land of eternal snow—the Constitution must go with the flag. We do not stand for that policy now inaugurated which takes within our protecting embrace millions of people, aliens in blood, whom we can never look upon as brothers, and as to whom the Constitution is a dead letter. We should at the threshold have a perfect understanding from our point of view of what is meant by imperialism, the paramount issue of the campaign. It stands for the introduction of a line of policy into our National affairs the logical sequence of which if carried to its utmost limitation would be the conversion of the Republic into an empire.

No one believes that if Mr. McKinley were to be chosen a second time for President we should during his incumbency be called upon to address or salute him as King William I. But the war of conquest waged in the Philippines upon men we had theretofore armed and treated as allies, and for whose capacity for self-government Admiral Dewey had so eloquently vouched, has leds to the belief that we have broken away from our ancient moorings.

The acquisition of far away lands not fit for citi-

of our Army, the forced and unnatural construction placed upon our Constitution to embrace them within our power, point a startling moral—an innovation that makes those of us who love the Republic of Washington and Pairtck Henry, of Jefferson and of Lincoln, cry out a halt upon our National policy. Such is imperialism—the policy that makes for subject peoples and puts the dollar above the man.

The building of the Nation from its cornerstone has been the policy of territorial expansion for which Democracy stands. We favor the incorporation into the Union of lands and peoples, be they far or near, who are fit by birth or acquirement for American citizenship, and who give their consent thereto. We would build up a trade and maintain a power the wide world round that should secure to American enterprise the open door. It does not require the establishment over them of a colonial government to obtain this result. The passive indifference of the Republi ministration, both National and State, is directly responsible for the growth of monopolles and trusts. While we do not profess to carry a remedy for all ills, a tax, Federal and State, levied upon the gross receipts of corporate enterprise sufficient to enable the Government to lessen the tariff upon necessaries would be productive of an ameliorated condition.

condition. Felittling the question by sarcastic allusions to individuals in the Democratic party will not be accepted as a sufficient answer as to which party is responsible for the growth of these trusts and monopolies. The Democratic party is so unalterably determined in its stand to curtail the avarice and greed of monopolies that, irrespective of whom it might reach, and regardless of whose interests might be affected, the State Convention at Saratoga set in express phrase, even upon the Ice Trust, its condemnatory stamp of disapproval.

OPPOSED TO LETTING LOPEZ TALK. FISKE WARREN, WHO IS HERE TO MEET THE FILIPINO, WOULD HAVE HIM KEEP QUIET.

could not be definitely learned yesterday whether or not Sixto Lopez, Aguinaldo's friend and adviser, who arrives from Europe to-day on the Cunard Line steamship Campania, would make any speeches for Bryan. Fiske Warren, the Boston anti-imperialist, who is here to meet Lopez, will advise him not to make speeches, but to continue himself to the publication of a book designed to offset the report of affairs in the Philippines as made by the Commission of which President Schurman, of Cornell, was chairman. Mr. Warren at first favored the idea of having Lopez take the stump, and disagreed with Edward Atkins. Erving Winslow and other eminent anti-imperialists. He has changed his mind, however, and at the Hotel Imperial yesterday said:

I am here to meet Mr. Lopez, and I will try to make him feel at home in this country. I want him to do the very best he can for his people, but I hope he will confine himself to the publication of a book giving a full exposition of the present situation in the Philippines. I hope that he will take no active or passive part in the campaign aside from that. He is coming of his own accord.

ANOTHER BET CREDITED TO CROKER. Whenever a bet of my size is made in which the identity of the Bryan acker is kept a secret Richard Croker is immedia sly credited with it. Yesterday it was reported that Mr. Croker had wagered \$10,000 on Bryan against \$25,000 put up by Bell & Co. It was also said that he had bet \$5,000 with the same firm against \$15,000 that Bryan would carry the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Mr. Croker was asked about these reported bets, but would say nothing. He has in the past been credited with wagering about \$100,000 on Bryan at odds of 21/2 on McKinley to 1 on Bryan. It is not generally believed that Mr. Croker has made any such bets. It is said by those who are in a posi-tion to know that he likes to get the credit of making big wagers for campaign purposes, but that in reality he has wagered little money on the result.

PREMIUM ON STOCK JOBBING.

Our present system of laws puts a premium upon stock jobbing. Recent developments in trust stocks put emphasic emphasic stock jobbing. Recent developments in trust stocks put emphasic emphasic stock jobbing. Recent developments in trust stocks provided out by pool late where officials of trusts of their concerns in the interest of stock specular too, instead of legitimate development. Mills have been shut down and men through the stock specular too, instead of legitimate development. Mills have been shut down and men through the state of the st

ance. Resolutions were adopted praising the gallantry of the soldiers and sailors in service in the Philippines, and promising them, as the result of Philippines, and promising them, as the result of the coming election, relief from treasonable action at home. William H. Ten Eyck, Edward Healey, John J. Brown and Leslie Sutherland were appointed the Congress district committee for two years. Norton P. Otis was born in Halifax, Vt., in 1840. His education was received in the common schools of various cities in which his parents lived. In 1871 he became treasurer of the Otis Elevator Company. In 1877 he married Miss Lizzle A. Fahs, of York, Penn. He was elected Mayor of Yonkers in 1880. He was elected to the Assembly in 1883, and served with Governor Roosevelt in that branch of the Legislature. Mr. Otis, alded by Luther R. Marsh, established Van Cortlandt Park. He is on the State Commission to the Paris Exposition.

PERMIT FOR THE GREAT PARADE. Men's Sound Money and Republican Association announced yesterday afternoon that the Police Board had granted the application for a permit for a big business men's parade on November 3, the Saturday before Election Day. The parade will be in Broadway.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The German-American Republican voters of the XVIIIth Assembly District gathered in large numers last evening at the headquarters, No. 201 East Twenty-second-st. George Schroeder acted East Twenty-second-st. George Schroeder acted as chairman. Many enrolment blanks issued at the previous meeting were handed in filled out. The chairman asked that more blanks be taken for signatures. He also said that campaign literature for distribution among German voters could always be obtained at the rooms. This club, the German Republican Association, was organized on August 1 last. The officers are George Schroeder, president; Henry Bossert, vice-president; William Rabe, sr., secretary; Frederick Bartels, treasurer, and Mathias Faller, sergeant-at-arms.

The Liberal Republican Club of the XXIIId As sembly District will gaise a McKinley and Roosevelt banner at Amsterdam-ave, and One-hundredwill be speeches by E. F. Ellert, the president of will be speeches by E. F. Ellert, the president of the club; William H. Douglas, the Republican can-didate for Congress; Samuel S. Slater, the candi-date for State Senator; William H. Smith, the candidate for Assemblyman, and Adelbert H. Steele. The McKinley Guards will march from Camp McKinley, at One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and Seventh-ave., to take part in the banner raising.

William F. King, the president of the Merchants' front of the store of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., in Broadway, between Canal and Walker sts., yesterday. The banner bears the legend:

"A Great Foreign Trade Is the Key to Greater National Prosperity." M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

The Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Sound Money Club will hold a meeting on Tuesday, at 3:15 p. m., in the room of the Board of Directors of the Coffee Exchange, to organize for work in the campaign and get ready for participation in the McKinley and Roosevelt parade on November 3.

The Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., West Side Repub lican Club has been organized at No. 503 West Fiftleth-st., with William J. McLoughlin, president; John McGivney, secretary, and Henry Gall.

Elections in the Metropolitan District, yesterday completed the work of examining and swearing in his eight hundred deputies who are to work to pre vent frauds in the coming election. Of those appointed three hundred were recommended by Tammany Hall. The deputies serve forty days. They investigate suspected illegal registration and colonization, and obtain warrants for arrests when proofs of illegal registration are obtained. They are empowered to make arrests for frauds in the election when they discover them.

ROURKE COCKRAN SPEAKS IN CHICAGO.

HE ATTACKS THE EXPANSION POLICY OF THE

York, in opening his Western campaign itinerary here to-night, spoke to an audience that crowded the Collseum, built to seat twelve thousand perthe Anti-Imperialistic League, and attracted thousands who were unable to enter the auditorium. The crush at the doors when Mr. Cockran, accompanied by Mayor Harrison and others, arrived was and both Mr. Cockran and the Mayor were justied

Jury.

Mr. Cockran arrived in Chicago at 4:30 p. m., and was escorted to the Auditorium Hotel by Mayor Harrison, R. E. Burke and E. M. Lahiff. At 6 o'clock he was entertained by the Iroquois Club at dinner, and at 8 o'clock, escorted by two bands, the Cook County Democratic Marching Club, city and county officials and several hundred citizens, he proceeded to the Collseum. All the way the speaker was cheered, his name being mingled with that of The marching vided fireworks and other means of filumination along the line of parade. Mr. Harrison introduced Mr. Cockran, who immediately began an attack on the expansionist policy of the Government.

FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT OF MANILA.

STREETS TO BE CLEARED AFTER 11 P. M., AND SALOONS CLOSED AFTER 10.

Washington, Sept. 29 .- General MacArthur at Manila recently issued the following general order for the better government of the city of Manila: Existing orders requiring residents of the city of Manila to confine themselves to their homes after 10 o'clock p. m., are hereby amended to extend the hour to 11 o'clock p. m., after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police. Saloons will be closed at 10 o'clock p. m., and the sale of liquors is prohibited after that hour.

VESSEL ON FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orleans, Sept. 29.-Fire broke out to-day in the third hatch of the steamship American, are stored in the compartment 35,000 bushels of wheat, many oak logs and 2,000 bales of cotton. Eight engines have been pumping water into the ship. The American, which piles between here and Liverpool, belongs to the West Indian Line, and is one of the largest freight carriers coming into this port. The vessel probably will not be much dam-

NEW-JERSEY NOMINATIONS

Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 29.-At the Republicar County Convention here to-day, Colonel Nathan Haines, of Burlington, was nominated for State Senator on the first ballot, defeating George Wildes, of New-Hanover, the vote being 87 to 53. The Assembly Convention, which was held at Moorestown, renominated Joel Horner, of Palmyra, and Charles Wright, of Mansfield.

EX-JUDGE TROY AGAINST BRYAN.

Ex-Judge James Troy has announced that he will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt this year. He is one of the old line Democrats, and never dreamed of voting anything except the straight party ticket until Bryan came into the field in 1895. Although in many ways he is op-posed to the Republican policy, he believes that Bryan's notions threaten the Republic, and hopes to see him overwhelmingly defeated.

OFFICERS WERE UNABLE TO FIND HER. Miss May Wood, who asserts that she is the daughter of the late Dr. Dennis D. Mulcahey, the former Fenian agitator, and who is accused of having assaulted Officer Beam and drawing a re-volver when he prevented her from entering the doctor's home after his death, surrendered to-day to the Newark, N. J., authorities. A warrant had been issued for her arrest, but the police had been unable to find her. Judge Lambert paroled her to awalt the action of the Grand Jury. Miss Wood was dressed in deep mourning.

PAYS OVER \$225,000 TO CAPTAIN BAKER AND KEEPS \$25,000 AS COUNSEL FEE.

talist and recluse whose death last Sunday was followed next day by an attempt on the part of Albert T. Patrick to cash checks to the amount of believe is in Mr. Patrick's possession. Mr. Patrick yesterday anticipated the coming storm by again stating his relations with Mr. Rice as the legal representative of the heirs of the dead man's wife. To a Tribune reporter Mr. Patrick dictated the following formal statement yesterday at his office, No. 275 Broadway. The statement is as

There is one trust which I place above all others, and that is to see that O. T. Holt, the executor of the will of the late Mrs. Rice, gets the \$250,000, the amount of the compromise with the late William M. Rice, accomplished by me. When this is formally ratified and I consider it to the substantial interest of all concerned, I shall speak freely upon all subjects. In the mean time my lips are sealed. THINKS STATEMENT NECESSARY.

Mr. Patrick said he had made this statement to explain his present attitude to the legatees of Mrs. Rice. He said that he had had a meeting that morning at the Normandie Hotel with Cap-tain James W. Baker, of Houston, Tex., the attorney for the dead man in Texas and the executor of his estate, as named in all known wills. When asked if he (Patrick) had turned over to Captain Baker all the property of the aged capital-

ist with the exception of \$25,000, Mr. Patrick re-"Ask Mr. Baker. He ought to know."

"But Mr. Baker says that such a transfer has been made," the reporter said. Mr. Patrick was silent.

"Mr. Baker told the truth, did he not?" was asked.

"I will not deny what he said," was the answer. Here the lawyer plunged into a deep study and stood before the western window of his office. He looked out over the low roofed buildings below and the slow moving ferryboats on the Hudson. It was a dark day, and the river had the color of stained iron. At length, Mr. Patrick wheeled about and said:

"I have made this statement for the benefit of the legatees of Mrs. Rice. Some of them, I fear, have judged that I had given up the fight in their interest. I am going to show them that I have not. I will fight for them to the end."
"Who is Mr. Holt, mentioned as executor

estate of the dead wife?"
"Mr. Holt is a well known resident of Houston,"

said Mr. Patrick, "a man of huge build and com-manding presence. Mr. Holt has already started for this city, I learn. I expect him here every day." CAPTAIN BAKER GETS THE MONEY.

When the reporter reached the street he found several Pinkerton men talking on the corner. The men said that they had only met there by chance. At the Hotel Normandle the same secrecy was preserved by attendants regarding Captain Baker "Is Captain Baker here?" asked the reporter of

"Captain Baker is not staying here," was the reply.

"But Mr. Patrick told me he had a conference with him here this morning, and that the Captain is still here."

"Oh!" exclaimed the clerk. "Yes, but he just now." The circumstances of the conference

learned later from Captain Baker himself.
"Mr. Patrick," he said, "has handed over to me all of Mr. Rice's property in his possession, except \$25,000. I objected strenuously to the retention of this sum, but Mr. Patrick insisted that that amount of money represented his counsel fees, as agreed to by the old man and himself. This act, I agreed to by the old man and himself. This act, I believe, will be the formal cause of future litigation. The money which Mr. Patrick did turn over to me amounted to \$225,000. Of this, \$50,000 was constituted by the checks on Swenson & Sons and \$135,000 in the check on deposit with the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. This check has been given into the custody of Stern & Rushmore, the company's attorneys, of No. 49 Wall-st. They will hold the check subject to the order of the representatives of William M. Rice.

PATRICK KEEPS \$25,000 AS FEE. "Mr. Patrick still has in his possession the \$25,000

in cash which he received from the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, and insists upon keeping it. I at first asked for the money, then demanded it; but to no purpose. "No one has yet examined Mr. Rice's strong box

in the New-York Security Company's vaults. As a matter of fact, the company's attorneys are now considering whether or not under the present conditions they will allow any one to enter the vault. When Mr. Rice was in Texas I had an order from him giving me the right to enter the vault. When I came North I found that Mr. Rice had given Mr. Patrick a revocation of that order. No one has yet gone into the vault, but I believe that it contains gilt edged securities and bonds.

No one has yet gone into the vault, but I believe that it contains gilt edged securities and bonds. "Nothing to any extent will be done beyond attending to the transfer of additional property and making arransements with regard to the will. I am not yet in a position to say when the will. I am not yet in a position to say when the will will be admitted to probate, but it will be done just as soon as I have completed an inventory of the estate.

"I know of only one will, which was made years ago. I know nothing of a later will, said to be in the possession of Mr. Patrick."

Mr. Patrick afterward said to a Tribune reporter that he believed there were several wills, made at different times in the life of Mr. Rice. He would neither deny nor affirm the report that he himself possessed the last one.

"I can't speak of wills at this time," he said. "It is for the heirs to speak of wills. After they have spoken then it will be time to speak."

The report that Captain Baker had been appointed by the Harris County Court, of Texas, as temporary administrator of the real estate, could not be confirmed. Captain Baker had received no word from Texas to this effect.

It was also reported yesterday and believed by several lawyers who are in a position to know that in the last will of the old man Mr. Patrick was named as a beneficiary to receive the greater part of the fortune.

Captain McClusky said that his men are still working on the case, and that he expected to make a move as soon as the wills are probated. He said that Mr. Patrick had not acted wisely in holding back the \$25,000. The captain even went so far as to say that Mr. Patrick would also turn over this sum.

NOVEL POINT IN CORPORATION LAW.

RIGHT OF DELAWARE TO CREATE EXTRATERRI-TORIAL ORGANIZATIONS DENIED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.-A suit involving an interesting question has been brought in the of Common Pleas in this city by Jefferson L. Leon-hardt against O. S. Jacobs and others, directors in the Elk Paper Company, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. While the amount in-volved is only \$4,000, yet, the company having failed to pay it, the directors are sued as partners, the point being raised that Delaware has not the power to grant any corporation an existence wholly extraterritorial, and that, having assumed so to do, and the defendants having assumed to act un-der this charter, the organization is no corporation at all and the defendants are liable as partners. The point is also raised that the provision of the Delaware statute authorizing stockholders to keep their stock and transfer books, and, in fact, their entire record organization, outside of Delaware, is void, as being contrary to the Constitution of the State of Delaware, which provides that stock shall be transferred and recorded in the State.

The question involved is of interest to all of the co-called charter granting States, which permit corporations to have a practical extraterritorial organization, especially West Virginia and the Western States. The case will probably be removed to the United States Court by those interstates court of the Entire States court of those inter-ested in the Delaware laws, as a final decision in the State of Pennsylvania would not, in the opinion of many, finally settle the question. It is said that the action is supported and defended by those in-terested in the Pennsylvania laws and the Dela-ware laws respectively, and some of the most emi-nent corporation counsel in the country have been retained on both sides.

MAY BE A MAN WANTED IN BOSTON. New-Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 29 .- A man supposed to be J. C. Risten, of Boston, is locked up in the County Jail here. He was arrested in Metuchen, where he acted so queerly that Sheriff Barclay took was formerly a man of influence and a political power in Boston. He was elected to the Massachu-setts Legislature in 1885. The Boston authorities, it is said, have been looking for Risten for nearly three weeks. him into custody. The Sheriff learned that Risten LOSES AN EYE WHILE CUTTING GLASS.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 29 (Special).-As the result of an accident at the Brunswick Refrigerating Company in this city yesterday afternoon William J. Francke, the superintendent, lost the sight of his right eye. He was cutting with a diamond a steam gauge glass used in the refrigdiamond a steam gauge glass used in the refrig-erators. The glass was nearly severed when the

## PATRICK GIVES UP MONEY. THE STORY OF A MODEL HOUSE.

WHERE APARTMENT ARCHITECTURE HAS REACHED THE ACME OF PER-FECT CONSTRUCTION.

The great improvements that have been made in the last year or two in the construction of high class apartment houses form one of the most interesting developments of modern archi-tecture. It is only within recent times that architects have made a special study of this branch of their profession, and, unless some un-looked for innovations are forthcoming in the architects have made a special study of this branch of their profession, and, unless some unlooked for innovations are forthcoming in the skyscraper type of building, it would seem that no further improvements could be discovered than have been adopted in several of the most recently completed buildings on the West Side. Among these the Melrose, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One-hundred-and-eighth-st., is perhaps the most noteworthy example. Exteriorly the Melrose is one of the most ornate buildings on Central Park West, while the arrangement of the various apartments and the numerous conveniences that have been introduced are conceded to reach a point of perfection not surpassed by any of the new buildings on the West Side. The Melrose, consists practically of two separate buildings, with

of perfection not surpassed by any of the new buildings on the West Side. The Melrose, consists practically of two separate buildings, with entrances on Central Park West and One-hundred-and-eighth-st, respectively. In the corner house there are three apartment suites on each floor, containing seven and eight rooms, besides the bath, while the house facing the Park has two apartments of seven rooms and bath on each floor. All the rooms are large and so devised that each window has direct exposure to light and air, insuring perfect ventilation to every part of the apartment.

A very important matter, and one that is so much neglected by architects, is the closet room in an apartment. In the case of the Melrose this has been made one of the paramount features, yet space for closets has been so devised as not to spoil the appearance of the rooms. Indeed, so much stress has been laid by the architect on closet space that he has succeeded in providing the same to an amount almost equalling that of a first-class private house. Another attractive feature is a ladies' dressing room, with beveled pier mirrors set in the panels of the doors and numerous drawers and little closets. This dressing room is located between the bedrooms of each apartment.

So many innovations have been introduced in the general scheme of "conveniences" that it

the bedrooms of each apartment. So many innovations have been introduced in the general scheme of "conveniences" that it is impossible to give more than a passing mention to them. The butler's pantries contain a new kind of patent refrigerator, which is cooled by a cold storage system from the basement, thus doing away with the use of ice. Sankary garbage closets are set in the kitchen walls, ventilated from the outside, and closed with air tight doors. The bathrooms have tiled floors and walls, and are furnished with large porcelain lined tubs, nickel fittings and open plumblain lined tubs, nickel fittings and open plumblain lined tubs, nickel fittings and open plumb and walls, and are furnished with large porce-lain lined tubs, nickel fittings and open plumb-ing. A long-distance telephone is placed in each apartment. A United States letter chute, plate glass windows, open fireplaces with gas logs, messenger call boxes, gas ranges, gas and elec-tric light fixtures, a general laundry with patent steam dryers in the basement, besides roof dry-ing facilities, separate servants' tollets, hot and cold water, storage and bicycle room, etc., are among the numerous features designed to add to the comfort and convenience of the occupants of comfort and convenience of the occupants of the Melrose.

The decorations and woodwork are than handsomest character. The pariors and libraries are trimmed in rich antique mahogany, while the dining rooms are finished in forest green the the hedrooms, dressing rooms and The decorations and woodwork ar oak. All the bedrooms, dressing rooms and bathrooms are done in white enamel, and by way of providing for a common feminine weakness long French plate mirrors have been fitted in the panels of several bedroom doors.

The steam radiators in all the rooms are recessed under the windows, thus adding materially to the wall space of the rooms.

The management of the Melrose prides itself on the character of its service and the general maintenance of the house. Servants in fash-fonable livery attend the hall and elevator day and night.

and night.

Unlike the majority of apartment houses, the
Melrose is not conducted for speculative purposes, but is owned by a gentleman who wishes to make of it a home for refined and exclusive families.

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tube broke and a small piece penetrated Mr. Francke's right eye. He was taken to the Eye and Ear Hospital in Newark, where Dr. Kiff removed the injured eye ball. It was thought that the other eye would be affected, but the physicians say that it is unimpaired.

DADY'S CONTRACT NOT SECURED. ! THE SEWERING AND PAVING OF HAVANA MAY

YET BE PUT UP AT AUCTION. Havana, Sept. 29.-Governor-General Wood was to-day visited by a number of prominent property owners, who presented to him an address expressing their gratitude for recent reforms in the law, by which owners of real estate are protected from endless and costly litigation in defence of their own property. The address declared that property owners now feel secure in their rights, whereas formerly many bona fide holders of property were forced either to compromise with dishonest lawyers or lose per-

haps half their property in legal expenses. A demonstration will take place to-night in honor of the Governor-General. Señor Miguel Gener, Secretary of Justice, will

revise the plans of M. J. Dady for sewering and paving Havana The contract of Mr. Dady has been handed by Governor-General Wood to the municipality officials, who will consider the advisability of accepting the plans as presented, or, as an alternative, of requesting public bids for the contract. A meeting will take place on Tuesday. These plans are the original ones, added to and changed by Messrs. Gray and Lacombe, and have the recommendation of the Engineers' Department. The municipality, however, will decide whether it prefers to put the contract up at auction or not.

GREEK CAPTAIN CALLS ON THE MAYOR.

INTERESTED IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM AND WASHINGTON RELICS IN CITY HALL,

Captain Coundouriotis, of the Greek cruiser Navarchos Miaulis, spent nearly all day on shore yesterday. In the morning at 11 o'clock, by appointment with Consul-General Botassi, he paid a visit to Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall. After the all he was shown through the City Hall by Mayor Van Wyck's order. He was particularly interested in the Governor's room and the Washington relics. Later he had luncheon with the Consul-General at Later he had inneason with the Consurgeneral at Delmonico's, and in the evening dined at the home of a prominent Greek of this city.

This morning the officers will attend service at the Greek Church, in Twenty-seventh-st., near Lexington-ave. To-morrow at 3 p. m. a silver vase, the gift of the Greeks in the United States, will be formally presented to the cruiser. The ceremonies will take place on board the ship.